

CHAPTER 4

DISPLAYING ANSWERS

A. DISPLAY Command

The DISPLAY command permits viewing the material accumulated into document sets using the FIND command. DISPLAY is very versatile. With it you can print out entire documents or any specific combination of fields. You may do this for all documents in a document set or any number of them. You may also reference a document set formed earlier in your BASIS session.

In our first example, we will find a document by its RACNUM; then display all of it. The display works on the screen of your video terminal. If you need a printout, simply turn on your printer and it will copy what is on the screen.

```
1/  FIND  RACNUM=8643
    1      1/RACNUM=8643
```

```
2/  DISPLAY ALL FOR ALL
```

```
ITEM 1
(RFILE) FILE NUMBER:           024
(RACNUM) ACCESSION NUMBER:      8643
(IDTUPD) DATE OF LAST UPDATE:   83/01/28
(ISPEC) AUDIT TRAIL:            GOSE
(and on to the end of the 1995-2)
```

Let's look at that DISPLAY statement. The first "ALL" told the computer you wanted all fields that contain information to be printed out. In its place, we could have specified only certain fields to be printed out. The "FOR ALL" indicates for how many documents in the set we want the requested information. In this example, there was only one document, so "FOR ALL" meant only one. However, if there had been one hundred documents in the set, we would have gotten an entire DD Form 1995-2 listing for all one hundred documents.

This is an example of selecting certain fields and documents within a set:

```
1/  FIND 12A=TANK
    278    1/I2A=TANK
```

```
2/  DISPLAY RACNUM,12A FOR 2,14,27
```

ITEM 2

ACCESSION NUMBER	10958
FULL TITLE	TANK WARFARE , HISTORY OF

ITEM 14

ACCESSION NUMBER	'113421
FULL TITLE	FAMOUS TANK BATTLES , THE

ITEM 27

ACCESSION NUMBER	115768
FULL TITLE	LOGISTICS OF TANK WARFARE

There are other options for the "FOR" part of the command; they are:

"-" The hyphen is for a group of records, such as 21-25 or 3-12.

"," Use the comma to separate individual record numbers to be **displayed** (do not space) .

"ALL" Will display the entire document set.

In addition, you may DISPLAY information from a previously formed document set by using its line number, like this:

4/ DISPLAY=1 RACNUM,I2A,I7,I8A FOR ALL

The computer will reach back, get the set formed on line 1, and print the requested fields for the entire set.

B. PRINT Command

Many times you **will** want a printout of the displayed **material**. If you have a printer attached to your terminal, this is simple. This printer will only print **as** fast as the screen does, however, and a large number of items could keep it tied up for hours. There is another option. You can have the material printed out at the computer site and mailed to you. This is very fast printing and the mail can reach you in very short order, especially if you print it out on the Remote Job Entry (RJE) nearest you.

The format for the PRINT command is exactly the same as for the DISPLAY:

4/ PRINT=5 RACNUM,I1D,I2A,R5D1,I7,I16A FOR 1-250

Of course, the folks at the computer center need to know where to send the printout. You tell them via the ROUTE command. After you have issued the PRINT command, and the BASIS prompt appears on the screen (it will take a couple of minutes if there is a **long** printout), type the ROUTE command and your address. Use **colons** to separate lines in the address, **and** a plus sign if you need more than one line. Example:

11/ PRINT ALL FOR ALL

Print Job 821125-10032 entered on print queue

11/ ROUTE DIRECTORATE FOR AUDIOVISUAL POLICY: 1735 NORTH
LYNN STREET : ARLINGTON+
ROUTE. . . VA 22209-2086

Your address is so important you will be asked for it when you log out of BASIS if you forget to give it here. You might be tempted to wait until logging off to give your address, but if, for some reason, you were accidentally disconnected from the **computer**, the printout would never receive an address and you wouldn't receive it. After you have entered your address, you will be asked if it is correct; if it is, type "yes", if not, say "no" and the computer will allow you to reenter it.

C. REPORT DI SPLAY

There are times when you may want certain information from document sets displayed in a tabular form. The normal DISPLAY **command** does not do this. However, the REPORT DISPLAY does. You may **list** several fields in columnar format, as long as the total length does not exceed your screen width. In other words, you may only display about 77 characters of information, unless you specified a width of up to 132 characters when you **logged** in.

The FORMAT DISPLAY is a fairly complex command; we shall take it in sections. The basic command format is like this:

REPORT DISPLAY FIELD QUALIFIER/FIELD QUALIFIER/ . . . END NUMBER

The "fields" are just the same as they would be for a normal display. The qualifiers allow you to **change** the width of a column to accommodate a wide field, and to **place** headings at the top of the columns. The ending qualifiers allow you to number the **entire** list or to choose a different document set than the one created just before the REPORT DISPLAY. Here is a full-blown

example. Remember, if a command is too long for one line, use a "+" at the end of the line and the computer will allow you to continue the command on the next line.

```
4/REPORT DISPLAY RACNUM, 12A W=55 H= ''TITLE " END NUMBER
  LINE=1
```

In the example, we want to display the accession number and full title fields in a tabular format. We have not reset the width of the column to contain the accession number because the default width is ten. We have had to widen the column for the full title, however, as ten just isn't large enough for most titles.

Note that the reverse slash is used to set the qualifiers for each individual field. The only two options you will use are the "W=" and the "H=". These set the width and give text to the heading of a column. Be sure to include the text for a column heading in quotes as in the example.

If we were going to do a REPORT DISPLAY on the last created document set, we would not need the "LINE=1" portion. In this example, the "1" is a document set or line number. You could use any document set number which had been created earlier. The "NUMBER" option will cause the computer to number each line of the tabular output starting with one. If you use either or both of these ending qualifier options, you must use the "END" part of the command. If you do not use any ending options, you may omit the END as well. Here is an example where there are no ending qualifiers:

```
7/ REPORT DISPLAY RID W=15, R5J W=4, 12A W=55
```

Here, we reset the width for RID because it may be longer than ten, we narrowed the R5J column, for it represents numbers of -copies, and there is no need to have excess space between columns. Remember, you are limited to the width of your screen, about 77 characters (except as noted earlier) including 2 spaces between each column so do not ask for a total width of more than this. Here is another example with some output:

```
,/ REPORT DISPLAY RACNUM W=7 , R1D , R1A, R1OE END LINE=6
```

	RID	INTERN	RIA	SAVPIN	R1OE	CATAL
2 1 9 3 2	SFP	1718	21932		75/05/01	
26200	SFP	0500	26200		75/05/01	
26210	SFP	0510	26210		75/05/01	

26215	SFP 0515	26215	75/05/01
26255	SFP 0695	26255	75/05/01
38870	ISD C6-071	38870	77/10/25
39538	TS 0774	39538	77/10/21

IMPORTANT NOTE: When the report display is finished, you will remain in the "REPORT" mode. To exit this, simply type BASIS at the "/" prompt.

D. LIST Command

The LIST command instructs the computer to print a list of all the document sets you have created this BASIS session. Each set will be listed with its line number and the specific portion of the FIND statement that formed it, like this:

```

7/  LIST
    1/  RACNUM=10761
    37  2/ (I2A=C-130 AND MAINTENANCE)
    1147 3/ I15A=CURRENT

```

If you forget which document sets you have created, this can be most useful. After you have the document set numbers, you may use them to form universes, combine sets or in displays or prints.

E. QUIT Command

When you are finished doing your work in BASIS, simply type QUIT at the BASIS prompt. QUIT will return you to your host computer's menu where you may choose to **logout** of the computer (see Chapter 2, Section B) or perform another menu function.